DOE ___yes ___no

Maryland	Historical Tr	rust		
Maryland	Inventory of nty Connector	Historic	Properties	Form
Intércour	ntv Connector	Project	•	

Tiller Coulit	y connector Frog	601		
1. Name:	(indicate preferred	name)		
historic Duva	ll House			
and/or common l	Hyman Property			
2. Locat	tion:			
street & number	2630 Spencerville Road		not for publ	ication
city, town Bur	tonsville <u>x</u>	vicinity of	congressional dis	strict
state	Maryland	county Montgom	ery	
3. Class	sification:	•		
Categorydistrict _x_building(s)structuresiteobject	Ownershippublic _x_privateboth Public Acquisitionin processbeing considered _x_not applicable	Status _x_occupiedunoccupiedwork in progress Accessible _x_yes: restrictedyes: unrestrictedno	Present Useagriculture _x commercialeducationentertainmentgovernmentindustrialmilitarytransportation	museumparkprivate residencereligiousscientificother:
4. Owner	of Property:	(give names and maili	ing addresses of <u>al</u>	<u>l</u> owners)
name John D. I	Hyman			
street & number	2630 Spencerville Road		telephone no	.:
city,town Bur	tonsville		state and zip c	ode MD 20866
5. Locat	tion of Legal	Description		
Land Records Of	fice of Montgomery County	<i>y</i>		liber 7931
street & number	Montgomery County Judi	icial Center		folio 746
city,town Ro	ckville			state MD
6. Repre	esentation in	Existing Histo	orical Surv	reys
title				
date		federal	statecoun	tylocal
depository for	survey records			
city,town				state

7. Description

Survey No. M: 15-85 (PACS D7.37)

_excellent	deteriorated	Check one unaltered	Check one x_original site	_
_x_good fair	ruins unexposed	<u>x</u> altered	moved	date of move

Resource Count: 1

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Constructed circa 1870, the Duvall House is a 2-story I-house with a rear ell. It is of wood frame construction and is clad in vinyl siding. The structure has a metal roof and a 1-story porch on the south, or front facade, which wraps around to the east elevation. The porch has wood posts, decorative brackets, and lattice skirting. There is a 1-story, side-gable addition which projects from the west elevation and a 1-story, shed roof addition, which projects from the north end of the wrap-around porch. There is an interior, brick chimney near the east end wall of the original portion of the structure.

The front, or south elevation has a wood panelled door and 15-light double-doors on the first story. Historic photographs of the structure indicate the double-doors replaced two double-hung windows, which were symmetrically aligned with the second story fenestration. The second story has two, 6/1 double-hung windows.

The south elevation of the 1-story, side-gable addition, which projects from the west elevation, h=0 a 6/1 double-hung window.

The west elevation of the original portion of the structure has a 1-story, side-gable addition. The second story has one 6/1 double-hung window and a 4/2 double-hung window in the gable end.

The west elevation of the rear ell has one, 6/1 double-hung window on the first story. The second story also has one, 6/1 double-hung window.

The north, or rear elevation of the original portion of the structure, has one, 6/1 double-hung window on the second story. The north elevation of the rear ell has a 2/1 double-hung window in the gable. The north elevation of the 1-story, shed roof addition which projects from the wraparound porch, has a 6/1 double-hung window.

The east elevation has a 1-story porch on the first story, which wraps around from the south, or front facade. The first story of the original portion of the structure has two, 6/1 double-hung windows. The second story has one 6/1 double-hung window and a 1/2 double-hung window in the gable end.

The east elevation of the rear ell is covered on the first story by the wrap-around porch. The facade has a modern, 15-light door with side-lights and a 6/1 double-hung window. The second story has one, 6/1 double-hung window.

There are no outbuildings associated with this property.

The Duvall House is now the office of Rolling Acres, a landscape and nursery business. The building is accessed by a long driveway and is surrounded by a large tree farm.

8. Significance

Survey No. M:15-85 (PACS D7.37)

Period prehistori		nificance-Check and justic Community planning	t ify below landscape architectu	re_religion
1400 - 149 1500 - 159 1600 - 169 1700 - 179 x_1800 - 189	99archeology-historic 99agriculture 99architecture	<pre>conservationeconomicseducationengineeringexploration/settlement</pre>	law literature military	science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater
Specific o	dates circa 1870	Builo	ler/Architect	
check:	and/or Applicable Excepti	a:ABC ons:ABC nce:national	DEFG	

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

The property which contains the Duvall House was originally on 44.5 ha (110 acres) of land purchased by William Buckman, Jr. in 1849. In 1851, Asher D. Bennett purchased the land from Buckman, and in 1862, he conveyed 20.4 ha (50.5 acres) to his daughter, Martha Duvall. The structure currently on the property was built circa 1870, indicating that Martha Duvall and her sband, George were responsible for its construction. A survey of Burtonsville completed in _76 entitled Old Building Survey of the Burtonsville Area identifies this house as the "R.G. Duvall House". The 1879 Hopkins Atlas of Fifteen Miles Around Washington Including County Montgomery Maryland also shows a structure at the approximate location of the current Hyman house, and the name "R.G. Duvall" is marked next to the structure. However, deed research provided no information on an owner by that name and the only Duvalls to own the property were Martha and George W. Duvall.

The Duvalls sold the property in 1892 to Patrick McManus, and McManus later sold it to James W. Shaw in 1907. After 1907, the property was divided into several smaller parcels. James Shaw sold 2.6 ha (6.5 acres) in 1908 to Amelia A. Oursler, and after inheriting the remaining land from his father, Grover Shaw sold an additional 13.7 ha (33.8 acres) to Warren B. Seibel, retaining the parcel containing the house. Shaw retained ownership of the house until his death, when the remaining 4.1 ha (10.14 acres) of the original 44.5 ha (110 acre) parcel was sold to Clara A. Carr in 1954. Upon her death in 1986, Carr conveyed the property to her daughters, Doris Carr Bullock and Ruth Carr Solbach. The property, which now comprises 4.02 ha (9.9 acres), was subsequently sold to John D. Hyman, the present owner, in 1987, and is currently used as Rolling Acres, a landscape and nursery business.

The Duvall House is near Burtonsville, named for the founding family. The area of the property was originally part of the land tract known as "The James and Mary". The area of this property was added to the tract during a resurvey in 1751. In 1748, this region became part of Frederick County, and in 1776, Montgomery County was organized. As settlement in the new county increased, the need for improved roads became apparent. The Columbia Turnpike Company was chartered in 1809 to build a road from Georgetown, D.C. to Ellicott's Mills, and construction began in 1810. U.S. 29 and Old Columbia Pike follow the route of the original road.

Burton family records indicate that their ancestors settled in the area by 1707. Basil Burton settled east of the turnpike in 1817. Basil's son, Isaac, considered the founder of the community, bought out his family's share of his father's land in 1825, and by 1850 the crossroads

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

RESOURCE NAME: Duvall House SURVEY NO.: M:15-85 (PACS D7.37)

ADDRESS: 2630 Spencerville Road, Burtonsville, Montgomery County

8. Significance (Continued)

of the Columbia Turnpike and the Laurel-Sandy Spring Road was known as Burtons. The community remained small and rural in the decades after the Civil War. It had a population of about 50 people, a Baptist church, a blacksmith shop, a schoolhouse, and a store.

Montgomery County remained predominantly rural as the twentieth century began. The extension of Washington trolley lines encouraged development close to the District line, but population growth fell below national averages and some areas of the county experienced declining population. Road improvements and the increase in the size of the federal government began to reverse that trend after the First World War, but Burtonsville remained a small crossroads. In the 1920s the community had no indoor plumbing, electricity was a luxury, and the only telephone was in the general store. The Great Depression caused much hardship among the area's farmers; farm prices fell drastically and the county could not afford to improve roads, utilities, and schools. Burtonsville did not benefit from the increase in federal employment brought by the New Deal.

In the 1980s, continued growth of federal and private sector employment and the new U.S. 29 highway made Burtonsville accessible to new residents and commercial development. Today retonsville retains a rural character. Old working farms still remain, but the area is becoming a of the major suburban centers outside of Washington, D.C.

The Duvall House was originally a 3-bay, I-house built circa 1870. The standard I-house is one room deep and two stories tall. Early examples have five openings on each story. From the front, an I-house is often indistinguishable from a Georgian house. The gable view, however, reveals the greater depth of the Georgian house. Chimneys are located on the interior of the gable ends, however, external chimneys are characteristic in the Chesapeake region. Usually, an I-house has a one-story porch running the length or nearly the length of the long side. On the interior, a central hall separates the two rooms on the first floor; the second floor contains either two or four sleeping chambers. Due to the narrowness of the main core, many I-houses have kitchen wings to the rear. Initially, stone masonry construction was used but by the midnineteenth century, as pre-cut lumber became increasingly available, frame construction became the norm. During the Victorian period, pre-cut detailing or a two-tiered porch was commonly grafted onto the traditional I-house. The I-form was popular into the early twentieth century, with examples appearing in catalogs of mass-produced suburban houses (Gowans 1992, 55-6).

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

RESOURCE NAME: Duvall House **URVEY NO.: M:15-85 (PACS D7.37)

ADDRESS: 2630 Spencerville Road, Burtonsville, Montgomery County

8. Significance (Continued)

National Register Evaluation:

Constructed circa 1870, the Duvall House is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. It does not meet Criterion A or B, as it has no association with historically significant persons or events. It is not eligible under Criterion C, due to alterations which have diminished the structure's integrity. Insensitive replacement materials, including vinyl siding and modern double doors, have been added, compromising the material integrity and alteration of the fenestration pattern on the front and east elevations has significantly altered the building's appearance. Finally, the property is not eligible under Criterion D, as it has no known potential to yield important information.

Eligibility recommendedComments	ARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST Eligibility Not Recommended \(\frac{1}{\text{1.5}} \)
eviewer, OPS:	Date: Date:

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Jan.

9. Major Bibliographical References Survey No.M:15-85(PACS D7.37)

e Attached

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property Quadrangle name <u>Beltsville</u>

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries state code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

me/title Caroline Hall

organization P.A.C. Spero & Company

date October 1996

street & number 40 W. Chesapeake Avenue, Suite 412

telephone (410) 296-1635

city or town Baltimore

state Maryland

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposed only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to:

Maryland Historical Trust

DHCP/DHCD

100 Community Place

Crownsville, MD 21032-2023

(410) 514-7600

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

RESOURCE NAME: Duvall House SURVEY NO.: M:15-85 (PACS D7.37)

ADDRESS: 2630 Spencerville Road, Burtonsville, Montgomery County

9. Major Bibliographical References (Continued)

- Boyd, T.H.S. <u>The History of Montgomery County</u>, <u>Maryland</u>, <u>From its Earliest Settlement in 1650 to 1879</u>. Baltimore: Regional Publishing Company, 1968.
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MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

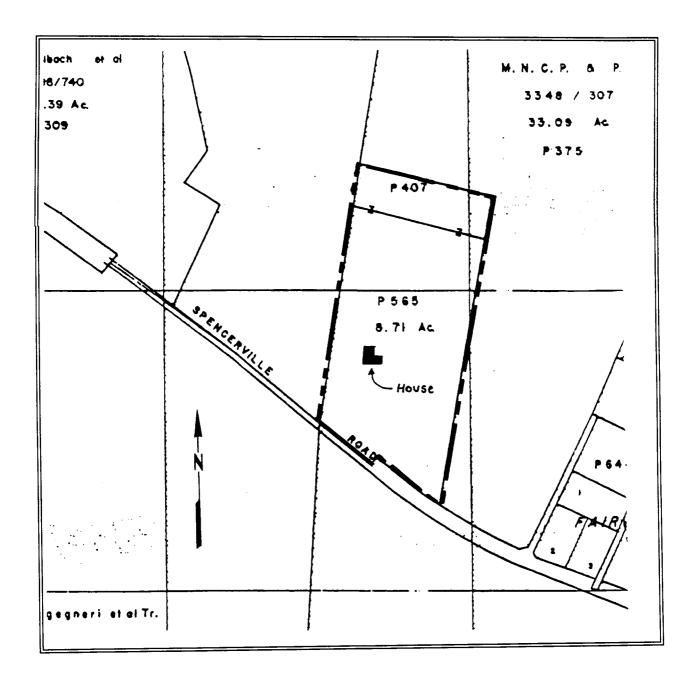
STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

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10. Geographical Data (Continued)

Resource Sketch Map



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MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

STATE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY FORM

RESOURCE NAME: Duvall House
JURVEY NO.: M:15-85 (PACS D7.37)

ADDRESS: 2630 Spencerville Road, Burtonsville, Montgomery County

Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan Data Sheet

Historic Context:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization:

Piedmont

Chronological/Developmental Period Theme (s):

10. Agricultural-Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s):

2. Architecture

RESOURCE TYPE:

Category (see Section 3 of survey form):

Building

Historic Environment (urban, suburban, village, or rural):

Rural

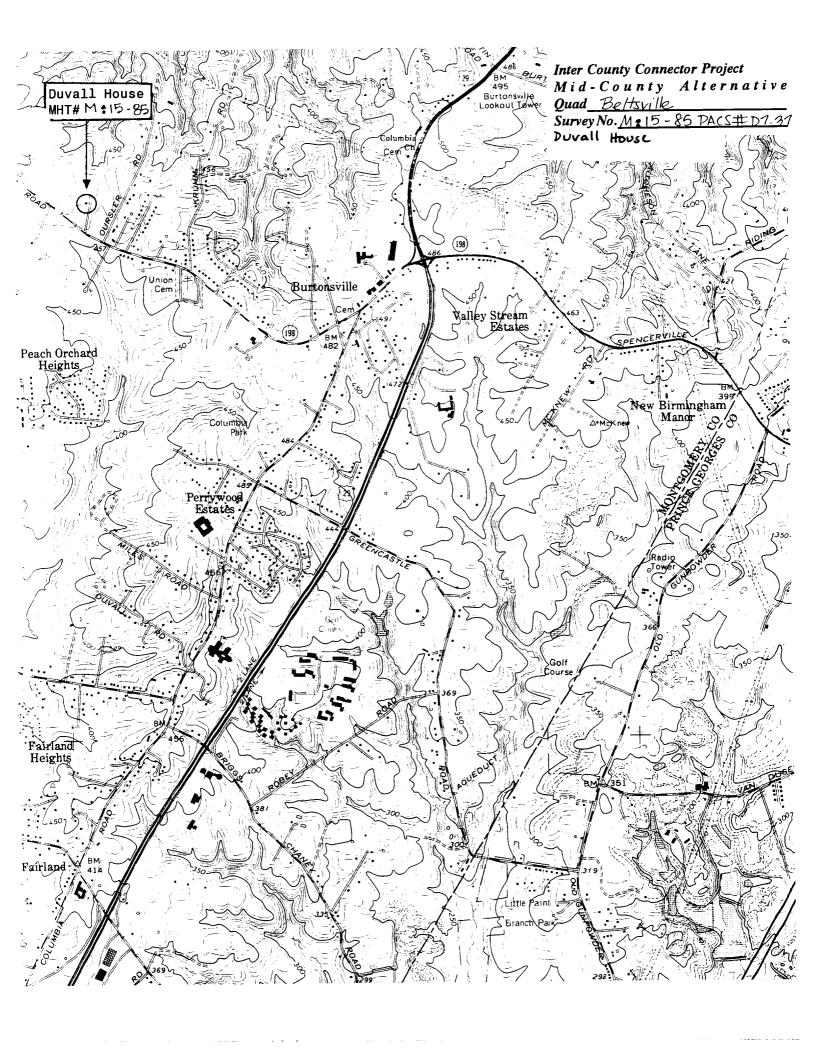
Historic Function(s) and Use(s):

Dwelling

Known Design Source (write none if unknown):

None

Preparer: P.A.C. Spero & Company October 1996





Towall House YAC Spero yelo P. A. C. Spran & Company His W. Chesaptake Noc \$43 Balton Mb 20204 2630 Spericent le Res. To 46 famuer



1630 Sprincerule Rd. Classisophy



Duvall House PAC Sperd Co. YA, C. Speros Co. 110 W. Chisapasto Ace, #472 -2630 Spencerul otto, North trust